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CCEEB Talking Points for the July 27, 2007 hearing of CARB on the California Market Advisory Committee Report

TO:

Members of the California Air Resources Board

RE:

Report of the California Market

Advisory Committee

DATE:

July 27, 2007

FROM:

Robert W. Lucas

CCEEB Appreciates work of California's Market Advisory Committee

- CCEEB appreciates the excellent work of the Market
 Advisory Committee in reviewing and considering
 implementation options for a market based system under
 AB 32. We further appreciate their recommendations in
 support of a well-designed market program, in particular:
 - The importance of regular review of program implementation coupled with a broad but incremental and gradual approach.
 - The importance of linkages to other systems.
 - The use of high quality offsets without geographical restrictions.
 - · The importance of Banking.

Allowances

 On other topics, CCEEB takes issue with the recommendations of the MAC. With reference to the discussion of allowances on pages 55-59 and elsewhere, CCEEB encourages the CARB to emphasize the importance of historical and performance based methods to determine the allocation of allowances in the beginning implementation years of AB 32.

Auctions

 To the extent that auctions are used, CCEEB believes they should be used sparingly and only as a supplement to the allocation of sufficient allowances to buffer the economic impact to affected generators, with auction revenues dedicated solely to achieving emission reductions, supporting technology development and, demonstration projects. Otherwise an auction will function as a tax, and potentially a very large tax!

Ability to Pass Through Costs

 CCEEB also questions the MAC assumption that the imposition of carbon costs can for the most part be passed through to consumers by virtually every sector (page 56). CCEEB urges significant additional study on this point. CCEEB also believes that it is essential that everyone in a given sector be treated the same so that allocations do not favor or disfavor comparably situated market participants.

Safety Valve

 CCEEB strongly supports some form of a safety valve that would reduce the economic uncertainty of a market-based cap-andtrade system. The safety valve would be a way to limit economic costs if low-cost reduction options fail to achieve the desired reductions. CCEEB urges CARB to reconsider the MAC's recommendations on this point and to instead support the imposition of a periodic review mechanism that can make necessary adjustments to avoid severe market fluctuations.

EPRI Model

 In addition to the release of the MAC's report, CCEEB would like to recognize the recent issuance of the EPRI (Electric Power Research Institute) Analysis of California Climate Initiatives. The EPRI study helps to demonstrate the importance of the role that a market program can make, particularly in relation to the traditional regulatory approach.

Broadest Market Will Reduce Costs

 EPRI concludes that implementation options based on the broadest, market-based cap-and-trade program will likely be more cost-effective than a sector-specific program of commandand-control regulations, or an approach that covers only one part of the State's economy. Sector specific caps on CO2, which is a proxy for command and control programs, is shown to cost 30% more or an additional \$70B in present value.

Under Best Market Circumstances CO2 Costs Are High

 Even under a pure trade scenario, but without offsets, EPRI projects a CO2 price to increase to \$100/ton of CO2 to meet 2020 target.

Importance of High Quality Offsets

CCEEB is pleased to note that the MAC recognizes the importance of high quality offsets to help reduce the cost of implementing AB 32. California's Climate Action Team Report (March 2006) suggests various in-state forestry activities could provide offsets that would augment the cap. EPRI used this CAT estimate and found that forestry offsets could provide a cost-savings of \$33 billion through 2050, equal to a reduction of 14% of the \$229B present value of the pure trade scenario. Allowing more flexibility through the use of offsets without geographic restriction would reduce the cost further.

Well Designed Cap & Trade Program Will Not result in Hot Spots

 Finally, CCEEB concurs with the MAC observations on pages 9 and 83 that a well-designed cap and trade program will yield significant reductions in emissions of local pollutants and will not result in emission hotspots or affect existing regulations for criteria pollutants.

Continuing Work With CARB

 We thank the MAC again for its efforts and good work. CCEEB stands ready to work with CARB in the design of a cap and trade program that will allow the least cost implementation of AB 32 with ultimate linkage to other regional, national and international trading programs.

Please contact Bob Lucas at (916) 444-7337 or bob.lucas@calobby.com if you wish to discuss this further.

Thank you.